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CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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DPRK, USSR SIGN TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COOPERATION, MUTUAL ASSISTANCE; AIMED AT ENSURING PEACE & SECURITY IN FAR EAST

On July 6, the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, following the talk held between the DPRK Party and Government Delegation headed by Premier Kim Il Sung and the USSR Party and Government Delegation headed by Premier Khrushchov. At the ceremony of signing of the treaty held at the Kremlin Palace, Moscow, Premiers Kim Il Sung and Khrushchov signed the treaty. After signing the treaty, Premier Kim Il Sung published the DPRK Government's statement on the treaty.

Meanwhile, a meeting of Korean-Soviet friendship was held in Moscow on the same day. Premiers Kim Il Sung and Nikita Khrushchov made speeches at the meeting.

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the DPRK and N.S. Khrushchov, Premier of the USSR signing the DPRK and USSR Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

"Treaty Will Promote Unification of Korea"

Premier Kim Il Sung's Speech at the Kremlin Palace (Excerpts)

Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the DPRK Cabinet noted in his speech at the meeting of Soviet-Korean friendship in the Great Kremlin Palace on July 6 that the conclusion of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, signed in Moscow on July 6, was an event of great historical significance.

Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the treaty was a solid mainstay in the reliable defense of DPRK's achievements from the encroachments of imperialists and that this treaty in no way contradicted, but rather promoted the unification of Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung said that in the course of the Moscow negotiations both sides had concluded an agreement on the granting of a Soviet credit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Premier Kim Il Sung stressed that the Korean-Soviet treaty was of a defensive nature, directed at safeguarding peace in Asia.

This treaty will be a great inspiring factor for the people's fighting to ensure peace in Asia.

He stated that the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea should be a requisite for Korea's unification. He recalled, moreover, that while the Chinese volunteers had long been evacuated from North Korea, the American imperialists continue turning South Korea into a military fascist camp.

American imperialism is the most rabid enemy of the Asian peoples, as well as of the other nations that are fighting for peace and social progress, Premier said.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the USSR bears out, Premier said, the inconquerable might of proletarian internationalism. This treaty is a manifestation of the Soviet people's mighty support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

Today, he continued, the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the peoples of other peaceloving states are firmly standing guard over peace in the Far East and Asia.

The intrigues of imperialist aggressors in the Far East, in Asia, require that the peoples of the socialist countries and all the peaceloving nations of this area should further step up the struggle for ensuring peace, he stated.

He recalled, moreover, that the American imperialists were striving to aggravate tension not only in South Korea, but in other areas of Asia, and were striving to make the Japanese imperialists a "shock force" in an aggressive war in Asia.

Premier Kim Il Sung noted that the successes scored by the Soviet Union in communist construction, in science and technology, were a mighty guarantee that the might of the socialist camp will go on increasing. These successes, he added, inspire the peoples of all the world in the struggle for peace and social progress.

He specially stressed the efforts exerted by the Soviet Union to relax international tension and to do away with the military war danger. The Korean people, he said, fully support the position and proposals of the Soviet Union aimed at safeguarding and consolidating peace.

Premier said that the struggle of the Korean people to turn the country into a developed socialist industrial state promoted the strengthening of the socialist camp's eastern forepost. He noted that a great role was played in the achievement by the Korean people of the current successes in socialist

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Statement of DPRK Government on Signing of Treaty (Full Text)

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics has the good intention of ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world, to further strengthen the inviolable friendship and unity of the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, based on principles of socialist internationalism.

This historical treaty is completely concordant with the national interests of the Korean people.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declares that in signing the treaty with the USSR it procedse from the premise that all military-political treaties and agreements, concluded both by South and North Korea before the country's unification, will become invalid when Korea is unified on a peaceful and democratic basis.

Full Text of Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance Between DPRK and Soviet Union

The following is the full text of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, striving to develop and strengthen the friendly relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union, the relations based on the principle of socialist internationalism, wishing to contribute to the maintenance and consolidation of peace and security in the Far East and throughout the whole world in accordance with the aims and principles of the United Nations, fully determined to render assistance and support to each other in case of an armed attack by some state or a coalition of states on one of the contracting parties, being certain that the strengthening of friendship, goodneighbourliness and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union meets the vital interests of the peoples of both states and will in the best way conduce to their further economic and cultural development, have resolved with this end in view to conclude this treaty and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries: The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea–Kim Il Sung, Premier of the DPRK Cabinet, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics–Khrushchov Nikita Sergeyevich, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR. Both plenipotentiaries after exchanging their credentials, which were found to be in due form and full order, agreed on the following:

Article One

The contracting parties declare that they will continue in the future as well to take part in all international actions aimed at ensuring peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world and will make their contribution to the cause of the accomplishment of these lofty tasks.

In case if one of the contracting parties becomes the object of an armed attack by some state or a coalition of states and will thus find itself in the state of war, then the other contracting party will immediately render it military and other assistance with all means at its disposal.

Article Two

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to conclude no alliance and participate in no coalitions or actions and measures directed against the other contracting party.

Article Three

The contracting parties will consult each other on all important international issues affecting the interests of both states, being guided by the striving to contribute to the consolidation of peace and general security.

Article Four

Both contracting parties undertake, in the spirit of friendship and cooperation in accordance with the principles of equality and also mutual respect for state sovereignty, territorial integrity and no interference in the internal affairs of each other, to develop and strengthen the economic and cultural contacts between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to render each other all possible assistance and carry out necessary cooperation in the economic and cultural fields.

Article Five

Both contracting parties maintain that the unification of Korea must be carried out on a peaceful and democratic basis and that such settlement is in line both with the national interests of the Korean people and the cause of maintaining peace in the Far East.

Article Six

The treaty goes into force on the day of the exchange of the instruments of ratification which will take place in Pyongyang.

The treaty remains in force in the course of 10 years. If one of the contracting parties does not declare one year before the expiration of this term its desire to denounce the treaty, it will continue remaining in force for the next five years and will be prolonged in accordance with this role.

Premier Khrushchov Warns; Attack on DPRK Regarded As Attack on USSR

Speaking at a meeting of Korean-Soviet Friendship in Moscow on July 6, Nikita Khrushchov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, described the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Asssistance Between the DPRK and the USSR as "an important and significant event" in the life of the peoples of both countries.

"We are not in favor of signing military agreements, and we have been obliged to sign this treaty of a defensive nature, because the governments of the U.S., Japan and other powers have turned down all our proposals toward the relaxation of tension and the ensuring of security in the Far East," Khrushchov declared.

Khrushchov emphasized that the Korean-Soviet treaty has no aggressive aims. "We sincerely desire that the military articles of the treaty may never have to be invoked in practice," he observed.

At the same time, he warned the forces of aggression that "if an attack is made on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union will regard it as an attack against itself, and will support the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with all forces and by every means."

Khrushchov said that the Soviet Government's position on Germany has not changed. He added that conclusion of a peace treaty and the normalization through it of the situation in West Berlin "will radically improve the situation in Europe and contribute to the strengthening of peace throughout the world."

Khrushchov emphasized that the victory of the people's revolution in China, the establishment of people's democracies in North Korea and North Vietnam, the growth of the might of the entire socialist camp have redically changed the balance of forces in the Far East, and have provided good premises for the conversion of Asia into a zone of peace.

Khrushchov described the wrangling within the South Korean uling clique as "dogs fighting over a bone."

He pointed out, at the same time, that the events in South Korea, occupied by foreign troops, show that "the establishment there of an open military fascist dictatorship can further aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula."

Khrushchov declared that the Soviet Union warmly supports the proposal of the Government of the DPRK for the establishment of a confederation of North and South Korea and economic and cultural exchanges between the two parts of the country. "The Korean–Soviet treaty will in no way hamper the peaceful unification of Korea," he declared.

Touching upon the situation in the Far East, Khrushchov declared that the present Japanese Government disregards the will of its people." It grovels before the imperialists of the United States who have enmeshed Japan in a net of military bases and do not want to let her escape their control," he said.

Turning to Iran, Khrushchov declared that the guarantees received by the Iranian rulers from American imperialists have been little help to them. "Iran is seething, and the reactionary regime there is encountering ever greater difficulties."

Popular indignation is growing in South Vietnam whose population is fighting for freedom, for throwing the placemen of American capital out of the country, for reunification with their brothers in the North.

In Latin America, the United States comes up against growing protests against the rule of American monopolies. Khrushchov added that "Stevenson's visit did not produce the results Washington had hoped for.

Khrushchov emphasized that the firm unity of the peoples of the socialist countries is the main source of the might and invincibility of every socialist country separately, and the socialist camp in general.

He declared further: "We can confidently say that never in the history of mankind have there been parties which could achieve such unity as the communist and workers' parties have established today.

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construction by the generous aid of the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the other fraternal nations.

The fresh aid that the Soviet Union will render the DPRK as a result of the latest talks will inspire the Korean working people greatly.

Turning to the situation in South Korea, Premier Kim Il Sung noted that the position of the aggressors and their flunkeys in the south of the country proved to be very shaky. The American imperialists, he stressed, must immediately leave South Korea. The Korean people will inevitably achieve the peaceful unification of their country, overcoming all obstacles.

20,000 More Officials Fired By July 10

The South Korean military fascists declared that about 20,000 more officials would be dismissed by July 10, according to a Seoul report.

The military government had already fired nearly 20,000 officials who did not support positively the "government," on the pretext of "irregularity," "incompetence" and of "evading military service."

More than 20,000 officials had been fired by the end of June.

Factional Struggle Among the Military Flares Up; Pak-Song Ground Ousts Chang As Leader of "ROK" Junta

Smouldering struggle for power among the leaders of the South Korean fascist regime has already come out into the open.

Replacing Lt. Gen. Chang Do Yung, Pak Chung Hi was named South Korea's top ruler, Chairman of the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction," according to a Seoul Radio broadcast of July 3.

The "Supreme Council" also appointed "Defense Minister" Lt. Gen. Song Yo Chan new Chief of the Cabinet, another post held by Gen. Chang.

At the same time, the "Supreme Council" amended partially the "Law for Supreme Council for National Reconstruction."

As a result, the Chairman of the "Supreme Council" is qualified to hold concurrently the the post of Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Council.

Thus, Pak Chung Hi was actually assured of his post as the boss of the military regime.

Pak Chung Hi is a national traitor who had betrayed thousands of South Korean patriots to the U.S. imperialists in the past. These patriots were later executed. He is also a ruffian who had played a leading role in the May 16 military coup at the direct instigation of the U.S. imperialists. These are well-known facts.

Song Yo Chan, another ruffian, who recently has returned from the U.S., had played an important role, as the commander of the forces enforcing Martial Law, in suppressing South Korean people during the April popular uprising of last year.

It is an open secret that they are in boss-henchman relations as lackeys of the U.S. imperialists.

Besides, Chang Do Yung, Song Chan Ho, Pak Chi Ok and Kim Je Min, who had been regarded as the underlings of Chang Do Yung, were also ousted from their posts in the Supreme Council.

Further, forty generals and admirals of South Korea's armed forces were forced to retire from active duty.

Those who retired included one lieutenant general, three major generals, 26 brigadier generals, two rear-admirals and three commodores, three Air Force brigadier generals and one lieutenant general of the Marine Corps.

Bill Clearings Decline Sharply In South Korea

Bank clearings in South Korea during a week from June 30 declined by 12,100 million hwan to reach 44,340 million hwan, according to a report from Seoul.

This facts show that credit transactions are stagnant in South Korea. The military fascists are curtailing Government loans and investments in order to tighten controls over the economy, while strengthening the collection of taxes and freezing workers' wages at some "government" enterprises.

South Korean Peasants Oppose Purchasing Price of Crops

The military regime is confronted by strong opposition from peasants to the compulsory purchase of their summer crops, according to a report from South Koea.

The North Cholla Provincial authorities plamed to purchase 60,000 suk of summer crops from peasants this year, but this project wa utterly upset as a result of peasants' strong opposition to purchasing prices which are too low to cover production cost.

Consequently, the authorities have so far been able to purchase only 0.8 per cent of the target amount as of June 29.

The situation is the same in South Cholla Province and North Kyongsang Province, the report said.

South Korean Professor Accuses Military Fascists

A western correspondent reported that a South Korean university professor whom he had met a few days before, accused the U.S. imperialists and military fascists.

The professor said as follows, according to his report:

"The South Korean military rulers are not statesmen but policemen, and they have no ability but to destroy.

"The armed forces are indispensable for the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascists to prevent South Korea fron "falling into the Communists' hands."

"Many of my friends are of the same opinion"

The professor enumerated similar points, comparing present-day South Korea with Korea under Japanese rule.

The professor said that the fascists were inexperienced and knew nothing about administrative affairs.

The professor told him these matters after having looked at the campus and closed the door of the room.

"ROK" Mission Visits Japan; Korean Nationals Meet Against It

Korean citizens in Japan strongly denounce the "goodwill mission."

The four-man "ROK goodwill mission to Japan" dispatched by the military regime arrived at Haneda International Airport on July 4 aboard a Northwest Airlines plane.

Choe Duk Shin, mission leader, told pressmen at Hotel New Japan that the new "government" was more eager to solve problems between "ROK" and Japan than the previous regime, and that the "ROK" would resume "ROK–Japan Talks" if the Japanese government discontinued therepatriation of Koreans in Japan to the DPRK.

Needless to say, the "ROK" mission came to Japan in order to get an official recognition of the military government from the Japanese counterpart, to resume "ROK–Japan Talks," to induct Japanese capital into South Korea, thereby to maintain the shaky military fascist rule and to suppress the daily mounting movement of the South Korean people for peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Meanwhile, some 1,300 Korean citizens in Japan rallied at Haneda Airport and held a demonstration, denouncing the mission. Among the demonstrators were those taking a "neutral stand."

Demonstrators were carrying placards which read; "We strongly oppose the goodwill mission to Japan!"; "The military dictatorship should be overthrown immediately!"; "Korea should be left to the Korean people themselves. U.S. forces, get out of South Korea immediately!"

As soon as the mission alighted from the plane, the demonstrators called out, "Go back home!" "Murderers, go back!"

The dismayed mission hid themselves in a warehouse of the Airport after receiving the customs examination. Later, a car whished away along a back alley into the city.

65th and 66th Groups Arrive at Chongjin

The Repatriation ships, Norilsk and the Krilion, arrived at Chongjin Port twice in July, with 1,765 Korean citizens on board, Korean Central News Agency reports of July 2 and 9 from Chongjin said. These repatriates constitute the 65th and 66th groups.

Correction

23rd edition

30th line, Col. 2, Page 2, **50,000–600,000 ⇨ 50,000–60,000**; 84th line, Col. 3, Page 2, **UPA ⇨ UPI**

WORKING PEOPLE IN N. KOREA RISE FOR PRODUCTION INCREASE TO MEET 4TH CONGRESS OF KOREAN WORKERS' PARTY

The historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party is to be held next September 11. During the four years between 1957 and 1960, our working people in the northern part of the Republic successfully accomplished the Five-Year Plan, under the correct leadership of the Party.

Especially, the targets in the realm of the industry were hit two years and a half earlier than scheduled. Successful accomplishment of the Five Year Plan has further consolidated the foundation of socialist economy and solved fundamentally the problems of people's living.

On the basis of these wonderful exploits, the people of the northern part of the Republic are enthusiastically fighting to achieve the magnificent Seven Year Plan aimed at accomplishing socialist industrialization of our country and improving remarkably people's living. Under these circumstances, the Fourth Congress of the Party is going to be held. The Congress will be an epoch-making event in our history which ensures successful accomplishment of the Seven Year Plan and peaceful unification of our fatherland. With the Congress just around the corner, all the working people in every field are going to meet it with ebullient labor enthusiasm and wonderful achievements.

Workers In Heavy Industry Rise Up To Honour Party Congress

New increased production results are reported in succession from all branches of the national economy with the approach of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The workers of the Kimchaik Iron Works recently succeeded in pushing the daily pig iron output per furnace up to one thousand tons. This is another stride forward in their struggle for turning out sixty thousand tons of pig iron outside the yearly plan.

Since mid-May, the pig iron production at the iron works has been steadily rising. The output in the second ten days of May was 3,600 tons more than that in the first ten days of the month.

The granulated iron production at the Chongjin Steel Works also is shooting up with a rush.

A campaign for producing 100 tons per furnace a day is afoot at the steel works with six revolving furnaces. This goal has already been outdistanced at some furnaces.

The new proposals advanced by workers spur on the rapid growth of production.

In the second part of May, the steel works turned out nearly 1,000 more tons of granulated iron than in the first part of the month.

The daily output of steel slab at the Kangsun Steel Works is now four times that in 1957.

The young workers of the Kiyang Tractor Plant resolved to fulfil the yearly plan before August 15 and turn out 100 medium-size tractors by the beginning of September. The present production results show that this goal will be reached far ahead of schedule. Besides, they are successfully pushing ahead with the trial production of new types of tractors such as the seventy-five-h.p. caterpillar tractor and tractor for hillside land, another present to the Party Congress.

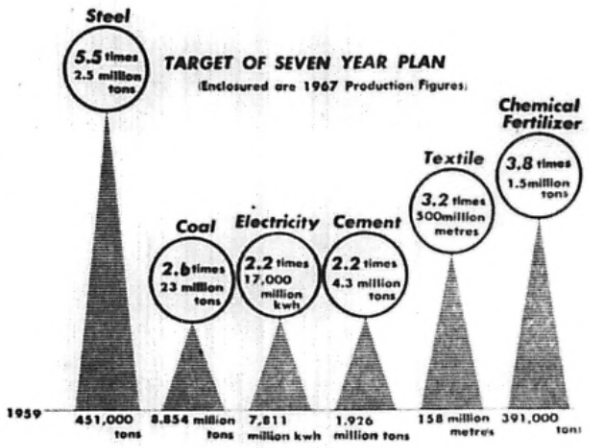
In the big construction sites throughout the country, a drive is under way for honouring the party congress by shortening the construction priod. The constructors of the Kangge Youth Power Plant are tamping daily twice as much concrete as in the past with the goal of completing the yearly plan for tamping 370,000 cubic metres of concrete in dam construction before the Party Congress.

Meanwhile, the cement industrial workers under the Commission of Heavy Industry are waging a high-pitched increased production drive with higher labour achievements.

A meeting of frontrankers in the field of cement industry held recently at the February 8 Madong Cement Factory discussed measures for fully meeting the growing demand for cement at the construction sites all over the country.

The attendants resolved to present more cement to the Fourth Congress of the Party due in September. Manager Rim Je Mok of the Komoosan Cement Factory declared that his factory would produce this year 20,000 tons of cement outside the plan by raising the utility rate of the kilns and build one more kiln and turn out from it 50,000 tons of cement by the end of the year.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting to produce this year 135,000 tons of cement in excess of the state plan by raising labour prductivity to 113 per cent compared with last year.



Construction Work to Better People's Living in Full Swing

Producing process automated in tinning works in order to meet the increasing demands of people for daily necessaries.

The big-scale six-storey building of the combined daily necessaries factory now under construction on the youth street in East Pyongyang will have a vinyl chloride processing factory, cloth printing factory, cardboard box factory, toy factory, applied arts manufactory, cosmetic factory and two other factories.

The vinyl chloride factory will be equipped with high-frequency electric sewing machines, flower design making machines and other modern installations. This factory will turn out high quality rain coats, all kinds of bags and brief cases, patent leather shoes and hundreds of varieties of other mass consumption goods made of vinyl chloride.

The constructors of the daily necessaries combined factory are now hurrying with their work to complete one building with a floor space of 20,000 square metres before the Fourth Party Congress to present it as a gift to the Congress.

Meanwhile, modern houses for over 10,000 families are springing up in the rural areas of South Pyungan Province.

Fourteen rural construction corps are engaged in housing construction in every country of the province. They are resolved to complete houses for 6,000 households before the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. Single and multi-storey houses are rationally combined in conformity with geographical conditions. The new cooperative villages will be surrounded by fruit trees and furnished with educational, cultural and public health establishments.

In South Whanghai Province, a major agricultural producing area of our country, houses for over 11,000 families will be erected this year.

Every year houses for an average of 20,000 families will crop up in the province in the future. Now construction is progressing along with the work of creating local building material bases. The factories and enterprises in the province are actively helping in rural housing construction, sending construction machines and erecting mechanic and power shops for the rural construction corps.

Modern houses for 60,000 families will be built in our countryside in the coming five-six years.

Since the war, modern houses with a total floor space of 11,320,000 square metres and numerous educational, cultural and public health establishments have been constructed in the North Korean countryside, completely changing its appearance.

Good Crops are Expected This Year

Ploughing machines broadly introduced; laborious farming is now an old story to the farmers in N. Korea.

All crops are growing taller with every passing day in the fields of the northern part of our Republic.

In Yuldoosamchunri plain of South Pyungan Province and Namoori plain of South Whanghai Province, rice bowls of the country, rice plants have sprout out 7–20 stalks and spread from row to row covering solidly all over the field.

And maize stalks have shot up as high as 80 centimetres on an average. Particularly in the Neungsan Agricultural Cooperative, Sangwon country, South Pyungan Province, where weeding has already been carried out three times, maize stands at two metres with fairly big ears, promising six ton yield per jungbo this year.

Cotton and other industrial crops are also growing well.

Meanwhile, unusually rich crop of autumn-sown wheat is now being gathered in.

These are the tangible result of sowing and transplanting in time, thoroughly ensuring irrigation and energetically fertilizing and tending crops.

Already second, even third weeding, is in full swing now. At this time of previous years, rice transplanting was still going on.

Pulling various trailing-machines, tractors are also busy weeding and turning soil in the fields.

The sown area of dry fields has increased by over 235,000 jungbo as against last year and the acreage of paddies where rice seedlings have been transplanted grown by 50,000 jungbo.

8,043 jungbo, or 95.6 per cent of the plan for this year, have already been upturned and 10,000 jungbo of saline land is now being reclaimed in North Pyungan Province. South Hamgyung Province has also obtained 11,750 jungbo of additional land.

The nationwide movement for harvesting this year one million more tons of grain is rolling on under the slogan "Let's present golden fields to the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party!"

Artists Prepare Gifts to Fourth Congress of Korean Workers' Party

The song dedicated to the glorious fatherland — a grand performance of 3,000 artists.

Artists of the northern half of the country are striving to present new works to the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party.

The Ministry of Culture has set up a preparatory committee and leading body for successfully pushing ahead with this work.

The music and dance epic "Our Glorious Fatherland," people's prize winner, performed by three thousand artists, will again be put on the stage in honour of the Party Congress.

This work is a well combined music and dance epic historically showing the Korean national liberation struggle waged following the great October socialist revolution, particularly, the anti-Japanese armed struggle of the Korean Communists led by Comrade Kim Il Sung in the thirties and the achievements made in the fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks and in the socialist construction since Liberation.

This work is a paean to the glorious fatherland and an artistic representation of the path of the glorious struggle traversed by the Korean Communists and the Korean people led by the Korean Workers' Party which was organized after Liberation with the Korean Communists as the nucleus.

Artists are also preparing as a gift to the Party Congress another music and dance epic on the theme of era of Workers' Party to be staged by one thousand five hundred members.

This epic will show the tremendous achievements scored by the Korean people in socialist construction under the wise guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and their lofty morality.

These two creations will be put on the stage of the Pyongyang Grand Theatre.

A national art festival in honour of the Fourth Congress of the Party was held from June, divided into three branches-professional art organizations, amateur art circles of production units and schools. Fine works selected in the festival will be performed anew in Pyongyang around the Party Congress. The performance will demonstrate the successes of the popular arts of our country efflorested and developed under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party.

Provincial art organizations are also preparing repertoires to be performed in honour of the Party Congress. Meanwhile, a group of artists in the capital went down to Hamheung, an industrial centre, to help the artists there in making preparations for the forthcoming performance.

The National Art Theatre, the Art Theatre, the Drama Theatre, Actors Thearte, the Pyongyang City-run Theatre and the art theatres attached to the Ministry of Transport and to the Home Ministry are actively preparing repertoires for special performances.

Dramatists' favourite themes are Chullima riders, heroes of our age and red fighters of the Korean Workers' Party, and Communists at the time of the anti-Japanese partisan struggle in the nineteen thirties. They are working hard to typify them in their plays.

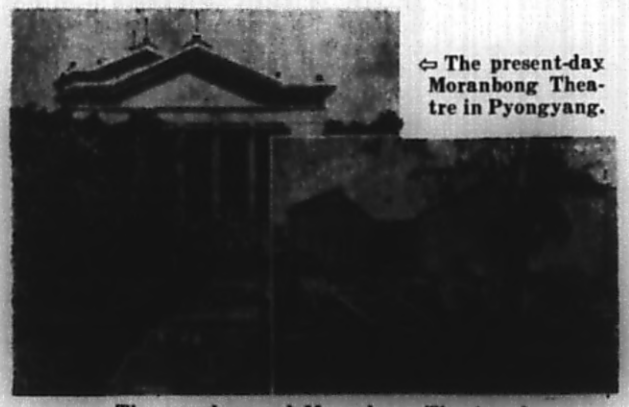
The feature film studio is producing five feature films to present them to the Party Congress as a gift. A film festival will be also organized with the Party Congress at hand for showing the development of cinema art in our country.

Meanwhile, various exhibitions will be held in honour of the Party Congress.

A national fine arts exhibition will be arranged in Pyongyang. The exhibition will show the essence of our fine arts. An exhibition of Korean national musical instruments will be also held. Over eighty kinds of Korean national instruments will be on display.

Another exhibition under preparation is that of photos showing the successes the Korean people have made under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party.

The stages in Pyongyang and in localities will be adorned with excellent works of the Korean arts effloresced and developed under the guidance of the Korean Workers' Party. This will be a precious gift to the Party Congress by our men of arts.



⇦ The present-day Moranbong Theatre in Pyongyang.

The war-damaged Moranbong Theatre. ⇧

PYONGYANG As a Japanese Saw It

It is in July of 1957 when I visited the northern half of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

I visited there as a delegation member of new drama movements in Japan together with Yoshi Hijikata, Kenji Susukida, Jukichi Uno, Ichiro Inui and Mikio Majima.

What progress had the northern part of the Republic made since its liberation from Japanese rule and, in particular, how it could stand on its own feet in only three years after the war in which Korean people had waged heroic struggle against the U.S. imperialists—these were what I wanted most to know there.

What struck me most during my tour of the country was how the socialist system could change man's consciousness.

People there were always polite, kind and modest to us whenever and wherever we met them.

This was true particularly with soldiers who, we had hardly expected, would take such an attitude. We had been told that they had undergone a life and death struggle against the enemies during the war. This was not their "attitude" but was their personal "characters."

This was the attitude we met everywhere we went, particularly when we visited the Memorial Museum of Revolution, Pyongyang, and areas near the 38th Parallel.

Moreover, there was no affectation whatsoever when they displayed such an attitude.

Pyongyang is being reconstruced into a grand and beautiful city.

I am sure that such an attitude can be shown only by those who have high hopes for the future, are aware of doing significant work and realize the real meaning of life. In other words, I think that such an attitude is a reflection of a social structure serving the interests of the people. I was once again convinced of the superiority of socialism.

I learned that Pyongyang had been reduced to ashes by U.S. imperialists' carpet-bombing during the war. Therefore, I visited the city with expectation mingled with anxiety.

As I was crossing the River Yalu, my expectation was gradually receding from me.

What came first into my eyes was the pathetic sight of skeleton-like railway bridges completely damaged by air-raids by the U.S. aggressors. On either side of the railway, countless large and small holes were lifted by the bombs dropped by the enemy and each hole was filled with water to the brim.

Arriving at Pyongyang, I was surprised to find a modern city before us.

Four or five storied modern buildings lined the western side of the broad paved avenues. There were fountains and statues of workers and soldiers in front of the Government Office.

Schools had spacious grounds and theatres were equipped with excellent stage props, dressing rooms, and rest rooms.

Usually, houses for workers were located in the central part of the city, where there were many shops, and their houses had dining rooms, bedrooms, parlors, kitchens, bathrooms and children's rooms. Further, all the factories had nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools and middle schools attached to them.

I was surprised to see Mt. Moranbong green with trees, as I knew that it had been stripped of all trees when I saw it last.

We were deeply impressed by the Korean people's kind attitude toward us during our stay in the DPRK, in spite of the brutal policy of exploitation by Japanese rulers in the colonial age.

We were deeply moved to hear Koreans say that the Japanese Government should be blamed but that all the Japanese people are their friends and intimate neighbours.

We were moved to tears by a hearty welcome given at the circus theatre.

Among the spectators, there were many children and old men who had suffered Japanese colonial rule most.

I wondered why they could give such a welcome to us.

As soon as we entered the theatre, all of them welcomed us heartily by clapping their hands vigorously.

Whenever I recall the circus theatre, a strong emotion overwhelms me. I hope that all the Korean people live in a unified Korea as early as possible and that the social system established in the northern half will be established in the southern half as soon as possible.

I am sure that the day will come in the near future.

(By Tomoyoshi Murayama)

Shin Wins Race in Moscow

North Korean "Master of Sports" Shin Keum Dan set the best world records in women's 400-meter and 800-meter events on the first day of the International Athletic Meeting for the Znamensky Brothers Prize held from July 1 in Moscow, according to a Korean Central News Agency report dated July 2 from Pyongyang.

More than 500 famous champions from Soviet, Czechoslovakia, Japan, the United States, England, France, Italy and other countries participated in the Meeting.

Shin Keum Dan set a record of 53.5 seconds in the 400-meter event. Furthermore, she placed first in the 800-metre event on July 2.

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